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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXII NO. 252 — BOMBAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1944 — Price: 2 Annas

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LIGHT ON SYED MAHMUD'S RELEASE

HE VOTED AGAINST AUGUST 8 RESOLUTION

Letter To Viceroy Urging Settlement Of Indian Problem During Mahatma's Life-Time

SEWAGRAM, Oct. 22.

The circumstances leading to his release from detention are set out by Dr. Syed Mahmud, formerly member of the Congress Working Committee, in a statement to the press. His release followed a letter which he wrote to His Excellency the Viceroy.

"I made it clear in my letter" says Dr. Syed Mahmud, "that I was not writing to get my release but my object was something higher and different." My unsolicited and humble advice to His Excellency was "to try to settle the Indian question in the life time of Gandhiji."

Dr. Syed Mahmud adds: "However, I frankly admit I was guilty of gross impropriety towards my colleagues in Ahmednagar without whose knowledge and consent I sent that letter to the Viceroy..... The public should also realise that with my resignation from the Working Committee to which I have alluded in my letter to the Viceroy, I did not in any way compromise the Committee or the cause.

"The resignation was given in the afternoon of August 8 after which the meeting of the A.I.C.C. was held and continued till midnight and the arrests took place in the early morning of August 9. Thus there was no time for the publication of the news of my resignation.

Dr. Mahmud's Statement

The following is the text of Dr. Syed Mahmud's statement.

On the 29th of August 1944 on the publication of Viceroy's last letter to Mahatma Gandhi, it occurred to me to take a step which might help, in however slight a degree to soften the heart of the soldier-Viceroy. I have had great admiration for British people and since my student days in England, I had many English friends in high position. Therefore, I decided to write to Lord Wavell. I thought I could successfully appeal to his heart by telling him my own part in the struggle which culminated in the wholesale arrests on the 9th of August 1942 and then to respectfully give him [illegible] advice which I had given to [illegible]linthgow in 1939, and which the latter had very much appreciated. I was sure in my mind that if I told Lord Wavell the part I had played in advocating the British cause and in asking my people to stand by them unconditionally in the darkest hour of their history and then how I have suffered at Government's hands and how they were treating the detenus, it was bound to have some effect and might help in solving the present tangle.

I made it clear in my letter that I was not writing to get my release, but my object was "something higher and different." My unsolicited and humble advice to His Excellency was "to try to settle the Indian question in the lifetime of Gandhi."

I never wavered in the slightest degree all the six long years in the fight for freedom. As a school boy at Aligarh 42 years ago I had taken a vow along with my late friends T. A. K. Sherwani and Dr. Abdur Rahman of Bilnore at the grave of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to work unceasingly and untiringly to make India free. I alone remain alive of the trio, and my other friends and co-workers like the Ali Brothers and Dr. Ansari are also gone. Our own community often denounced us as traitors. In spite of all the baseless things said against me, while yielding to none in my love for Islam and devotion to the Muslim cause, I remained firm and continued to work for the country's freedom all these 30 years. My ideal was and is to be a good Mussalman and a good Indian, and the two ideals in my humble judgment, do not conflict with each other.

HEALTH RUINED.

It is not likely that I will fail the country towards the end of my life. My health is so much ruined now that I do not expect to live long, and therefore, I am not likely to do anything to compromise the honour of the country or the organisation to which I was always proud to belong and in the building of which I have had some slight share.

My letter has apparently failed to produce the intended effect. I feel however that it will sooner or later produce that effect. My countrymen will, perhaps, laugh at my optimism, if I say that even Messrs. Churchill and Amery will not be altogether unmoved.

Mr. Churchill and I had in the late Mr. W. S. Blunt a common friend. I was then a great admirer of Mr. Churchill and used to travel long distances to hear his speeches. Once I went to Dundee (Scotland) from London to hear him. I had even an ambition, as a young student, to become his private secretary. I spoke of my ambition to Mr. Blunt. He laughed and said that my ambition was misplaced, as Mr. Churchill was not interested in India or Islam. He further said on that occasion that "Churchill had the making of a great man". "He could be a power for good or evil". "My attempt and prayer would be, said he to see him on the side of India. If he is properly handled, when and if the time comes, Churchill might still be a powerful friend for India". This was my background when I decided to write that letter to Lord Wavell.

There is another thing which I must also frankly tell even at the risk of being regarded superstitious. I do not mind. I had written that letter several weeks before I sent it. I was hesitating. I consulted a sign in the Quran and three times I came on that particular part of Surai Yusuf when Hazarat Yusuf (Prophet Joseph) was released from prison and the Egyptian King entrusted him with famine work with full powers. My mind was then made up to send the letter. I still believe that the sign in the Quran cannot be wrong.

However, I frankly admit I was guilty of gross impropriety towards my colleagues in Ahmednagar without whose knowledge and consent I sent that letter to the Viceroy. I was afraid that they would not have allowed it, if I had consulted them, and I was eager to produce some result by my method. The public should also realise that with my resignation from the Working Committee to which I have alluded in my letter to the Viceroy, I did not in any way compromise the committee or the cause. The resignation was given in the afternoon of 8th August after which the meeting of the A.I.C.C. was held and continued till midnight, and the arrests took place in the early morning of the 9th. Thus, there was no time for the publication of the resignation.

I hope that my countrymen will appreciate the fact that I have done nothing to deserve what my critics have been pleased to say against me. But whether they blame me or absolve me, I hope to continue, so long as God spares me and my health allows, to serve the Congress and the cause of freedom to which I have dedicated my life.

MAHATMA'S COMMENT

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement on Dr. Syed Mahmud's correspondence with the Viceroy and his statement to the press releasing those letters.

"Congressmen should read without passion Dr. Mahmud's letters to the Viceroy and his statement to the press releasing those letters. The motive in writing the letter was undoubtedly pure. He did not want his release before that of his colleagues of the Working Committee. And yet, the Government could not consistently with their declaration detain Dr. Mahmud after the knowledge of his unequivocal dissociation from the very start with the Civil Resistance clause of the A.I.C.C. resolution of 8th August 1942. Where Dr. Mahmud erred was in not informing his fellow detenus of the letters. If he suppressed himself for so long, he could not without consultation and with the authority from them write to the Government what his mind was at the time the resolution was passed. The practical question for Congressmen is whether they are to make use of Dr. Mahmud's services or ostracise him for "the impropriety" he admits having committed. I have no doubt whatsoever that they should make the best use possible of the services for which his long and unbroken connection with the Congress makes him eminently fit. For me, inspite of his indiscretion, he remains the same dear friend he has been since the Khilafat and before. The public know my connection with his father-in-law the Late Maulana Azharul Haque."

DR. MAHMUD'S LETTER TO VICEROY

The following is the text of Dr. Syed Mahmud's letter to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 7-9-44. The letter was written from Ahmadnagar, Detention Camp, on 19th August, 1944 and was sent on 7th September, 1944.

"Dear Sir,

I received a notice in February last, for the first time after a year and a half of detention, to answer the two charges against me therein contained, if I so desired. I wondered what reply should I give. The well-known maxim of English jurisprudence that everyone is innocent unless he is proved to be guilty has been altogether ignored. The burden of proving his innocence is thrown on the accused.

In a recent case in the House of Lords, Lord Chancellor Sanky has emphasised this principle of the English Common Law and acquitted a man accused of murder, because the Court below had thrown some burden of proof on him.

On the 14th of July, I received another notice "directing the detention of person known as Syed Mahmud should continue in force" and he was referred to the charges contained in the first notice. "The person known

(Continued on page 4)

Japs Withdraw Inland

American Forces On Leyte Rapidly Fanning Out

LONDON, Oct. 23: New York radio to-day broadcast frontline reports from the Philippines saying: "American troops ably supported by tanks and flame-throwers are fanning out rapidly and jabbing fiercely forward from their 19-mile bridgehead on Leyte Island. Our positions and stores on the island are being steadily increased in strength and numbers. The Japanese are withdrawing rapidly inland."

JAP SPONSORED PHILIPPINES GOVT. NULLIFIED

General MacArthur on Sunday night issued a proclamation nullifying all laws of the Japanese sponsored Philippine Government, said an American broadcast from Philippines.

The Allied Commander denied the existence of that Government as from today and as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces liberating Philippines declared that the laws of the former Commonwealth were again in force under President Osmena.

HINDI WRITERS TO BOYCOTT A. I. R.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

The first meeting of the newly-elected Standing Committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan was held here yesterday, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon presided.

As a protest against the anti-Hindi policy of the All-India Radio, the Committee decided that henceforth no Hindi writer should broadcast from the A. I. R. and boycott the whole institution as such.—A. P.

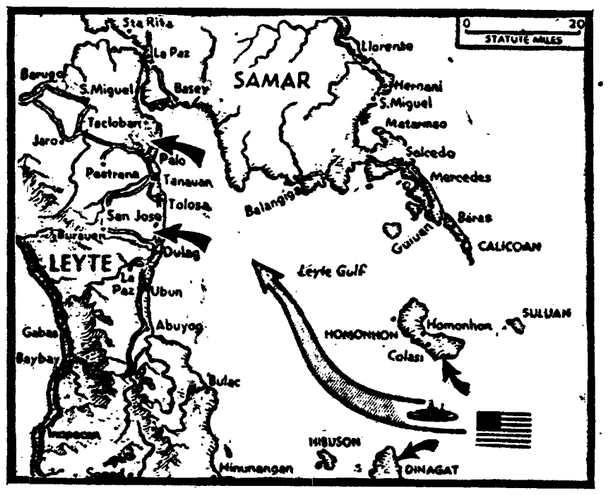
Allies Recognise De Gaulle's Govt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—It is officially announced that the United States has recognised Gen. DeGaulle's Administration as the Provisional Government of France.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is officially announced that Britain has also recognised the De Gaulle Administration as the Provisional Government of France.

MOSCOW, Oct. 23.—The Soviet Government has decided to recognise Gen. De Gaulle's Administration as Provisional Government of France.

M. Bogomolov has been appointed Soviet Minister to General De Gaulle's Government.



Arrows show where American landings took place on Leyte island with an area of 2,800 sq. miles in the Vesayas group in the Philippines, which comprises of altogether over 7,000 islands.

MAHATMA CONTEMPLATING ANOTHER FAST

Gandhiji Says He Is Discussing 'Pros' And 'Cons' With Friends And Seeks For Light

WARDHA, Oct. 23: Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement: "Mr. Horniman thoughtfully sent the following wire to Pyarelal on the 19th: 'Can you confirm or deny the Allahabad report that Gandhiji is contemplating a fast to achieve communal unity?' Pyarelal sent the following reply: "Thanks. Report without foundation".

"The reply is accurate in that I do not contemplate any fast to achieve communal unity or any particular end.

"Yet the reply is not complete. Ever since my premature discharge I have been saying to myself and some friends that yet another fast is in store for me. Of late what was vaguely felt has been taking a concrete shape, and so I have been sharing the feeling with a larger circle of friends. The report has now crept into the Press. It is as well for the public, therefore, to have a correct version of the talks I have been having with friends.

Fasting has a definite place in the scheme of 'Satyagraha'. It is the last weapon in the armoury of non-violence. It is taken by way of penance, purification or protest. If I am at fault, I must do penance. My non-violence rebels against the organised violence that surrounds me. It takes many shapes. Lying is as much violence as doing physical harm to a person. I do not here refer only to the violence of the rulers. I know this that non-violence has to be most active in the face of what may seem to be invincible violence.

SEEKING FOR LIGHT

"But nothing is clear, nothing is certain. What seems to me to be a call may be no call at all. I am, therefore, testing myself, discussing the pros and cons with friends, and allowing myself to be acted upon. I have never made a fetish of it. I have never looked forward to it and yet it has often brought solace to the agonised soul, for real fasting puts the soul in tune with the Maker. It puts life into one's prayer. All the while I am discussing the feeling with friends, I am praying for light and guidance, without which there will be no fast. I ask for the co-operation of friends throughout the world in my search for light."

Churchill On Moscow Talks

LONDON, Oct. 22: The Prime Minister Mr. Churchill returned to Britain from Moscow to-day (Sunday) in a R.A.F. transport plane. He was greeted by Lord Swinton, new Minister of Civil Aviation, and others.

Mr. Churchill is expected to make a statement in the Commons this week and Friday is thought the convenient day.

TALKS AT CAIRO

CAIRO, Oct. 23.—Mr. Churchill spent a day in Cairo on his return journey to Britain from Moscow where he held important talks with Service Chiefs. The military talks which were held at the scene of last year's important Cairo Conference lasted several hours. They were attended among others by Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff who visited Moscow with Prime Minister Churchill.

SOVIET GAINS

MOSCOW, Oct. 23: Marshal Stalin in an 'order of the day' tonight said: "Troops of the Karelian front have liberated from the Germans the whole area of nickel production and fought their way into three important localities of the Petsamo region."

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY BUS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Daulat Kadam, a boy running across the Elphinstone Road this afternoon was knocked down by a B. E. S. T. bus and succumbed to the injuries he received in the accident. The body was removed to the morgue.

DR. MAHMUD MAY RETURN TO BOMBAY

WARDHA, Oct. 23

It is understood Dr. Syed Mahmud will stay in Sevagram till the end of this week, after which he will either return to Bombay for medical treatment or proceed home.

A meeting of the Hindusthani Prachar Sabha, of which Babu Rajendra Prasad is President, will be held in Sevagram on November 6 and 7. Mahatma Gandhi, the Vice-President, will preside.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON DECEMBER.

Previous Closing	21.73
Today's Opening	21.72
Difference	—01
Today's Closing	21.63
Difference	—10

ALLIED GAINS IN ITALY & GREECE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS MEDITERRANEAN, Oct. 23.

Today's Allied communique says:

GREECE: Levoia has been entered by patrols and is now clear of the enemy. Our patrols met many road demolitions in their advance towards Lamia and these hampered movement of heavy transport.

ITALY: On the Fifth Army front the recent gains have been still further consolidated and some local improvements in forward positions have been made.

On the Eighth Army front the town of Cervia has been occupied and the bridgehead over the Savio river north of Cesena has been enlarged against stiff enemy opposition. In the mountainous sector our troops crossed the Rabbi river in the vicinity of Strada and made progress into high ground immediately beyond.

Cervia on the main highway from Rimini to Ferrara, Padua and north-eastern Italy is 19 miles north of Rimini and about 14 miles south of Revena.

Attempt On Himmler's Life?

LONDON, Oct. 22.—From "Daily Mail" special correspondent in Stockholm:

Himmler, Commander-in-Chief of Hitler's Home Army, was to-night stated to be "resting" following yesterday's reported attempt on his life in Budapest. Early reports that he was killed have not been confirmed. Instead it is now said that he was only wounded.

Himmler had gone to Budapest to take control of the situation when Admiral Horthy, Regent, since overthrown, announced that he was suing for armistice.

German officials are silent on the attempt on Himmler.—Reuter.

Eighteen Congressmen Who Surrendered Fined And Sent To Jail

TAMLUK, Oct. 22: Eighteen Congressmen of this Sub-Division, alleged to be organisers and members of the "Jatiya Sarkar" (National Government) in the district, who recently surrendered themselves to the authorities in obedience to the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders, have been sentenced by the Additional Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. B. L. Sen, to various terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to six years and also to pay fines of various amounts.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE GOLDAP

Battle In East Prussian Area Spreads To South

BERLIN, October 23.

The German "communique" today announces that the Russians have captured Goldap.

Goldap is 17 miles south-east of Insterburg in East Prussia. The German news agency earlier today reported close-range fighting throughout yesterday and last night.

The "communique" said the Russians made "fairly deep breaches between Sudauen and Goldap. On either side of Serok, our troops are locked in bitter defensive fighting against the enemy who is attacking in great strength. Battles in the east Prussian border area spread to south as far as the Augustovo Area.

NEW THREAT TO MAGYAR CAPITAL

MOSCOW, Oct. 23.

From Reuter's special correspondent:

The 80-mile front south and south-west of Budapest is crumbling under massed attacks of Gen. Malinovsky's forces. This new threat to the Magyar capital is moving north along the Danube valley against the right flank of the German and Hungarian forces which are still defending the remnants of their river Tisza line. South of this sector, the combined Soviet and Yugoslav forces are hitting hard at the troops jammed in the Danube bend between Novisad, 45 miles north-west of Belgrade and the Hungarian border.

Soviet forces in northern Hungary are racing towards the last railway line supplying the German troops from Ruthenia a province of pre-1938 Czechoslovakia. They already have cut direct traffic lines from Hungary to Mucacsvo communications key point in Ruthenia.

'Pravda' today said: "Advance columns of Gen. Pliev's Cossacks sweeping across Hungrian territory from Nyfregyhasa are being supplied with provisions and ammunition by the Red Air Force."

ALLIED PROGRESS NORTH OF ANTWERP

FURTHER THRUST INTO SCHELDT POCKET

S.H.A.E.F., PARIS, Oct. 23

The situation in the Scheldt Pocket is rapidly improving with the capture of Schoondijke, south of Breskens which was previously taken, says Reuter's Special Correspondent.

The attack towards Hertogenbosch continues to make progress.

Combined with the operations branching northwards from Antwerp through Esschen, reaching the area of the Dutch border, it seems apparent, though strictly unofficial, that the network of attacks are all pointed towards clearing Antwerp and making it available for Allied shipping.

GAINS NORTH-EAST OF EPINAL

Further south we have made gains in the area of Besange Coincourt and Embermenil, north-east and east of Lunaville, North-east of Epinal, gains were made against heavy resistance. Brovelleures was taken and Domfaing Verveselle and Belmount were entered by our forces.

ADVANCE EAST OF NANCY

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Third United States Army Headquarters (Monday):—General Patton's Third United States army seized the small town of Besange La Petite 19 miles east of Nancy in their overnight advance and are to-day battling in the streets of Moncourt, one mile further east. The third army's twelfth corps is keeping up its attack on a six-mile front east of Nancy and north of Foret De Parroy.

KHER CONTRADICTS REPORT

BOMBAY, Monday.

In an interview with the 'United Press' Mr. B. G. Kher former Prime Minister of Bombay, said:

"My attention has been drawn to a report, which appeared in certain sections of the local press about my release. The insinuation that there was some understanding between me and the Government and that my release was due to such an understanding is utterly false. As regards the resolution of the A.I.C.C. of 8th of August, 1942, I had voted for it and I fully support the stand taken by Mahatma Gandhi and I have frequently and openly said so".—United Press.

R. A. F. Attack On Hamburg

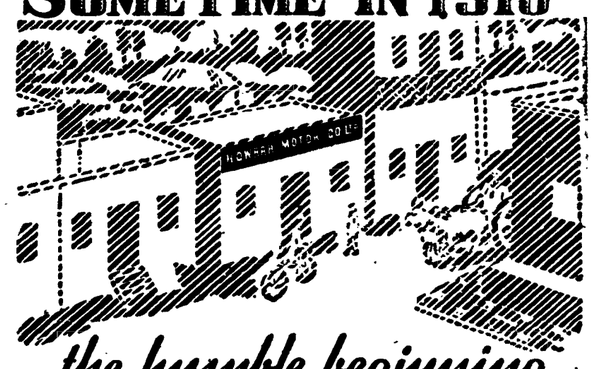
LONDON, Oct. 23.—An Air Ministry Communique reports: "Last night aircraft of R. A. F. Bomber Command attacked without loss objectives in Hamburg and Western Germany and mines were laid in enemy waters."

HOLKAR XI BEAT BENGAL

INDORE, Oct. 23. The cricket match between Holkar Cricket Association and the Bengal Cricket Club ended today Holkar XI winning the match by an innings and 324 runs.

The Bengal team left today for Bombay where they will play against the Cricket Club of India on October 25 and 26.

SOMETIME IN 1918



the humble beginning

A very small beginning, indeed, it was. And at a time when the first world war was closing, it could not be expected that any notice would be taken of such an insignificant street-corner repair-shop. But the seeds of a bright future were sown in the little-known place of Howrah District away from the busy life of the Metropolis. With a small but honest band of workers, the tiny Howrah Motor Co came into being in 1918. To-day it has earned the confidence of all for its fair business dealings and efficient service.

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GERMAN WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A German military spokesman quoted by the German Radio stated to-night: "The bridgehead of Tilsit has been evacuated and our troops taken back to the south bank of the Memel."—Reuter.

FOOD CROPS AMENDING BILL

The draft of the Bombay Growth of Foodcrops (Amendment) Bill has been published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of October 19. Objections or suggestions in respect of it should be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay Revenue Department, on or before November 4.

The Bill gives the Government power to raise above the existing one-fourth the area deemed to be under food crops when food crops are grown in mixed crop. This has been done in order to meet differing agricultural practice.

It also gives the Government power to add to or cancel any crops in the Schedules appended to the Act, either generally or with reference to specified areas; and makes legislative provision for the adjustment of rents paid to landlords in the light of scheduled foodcrops grown compulsorily on the tenant's holding

They Will Educate U. S. Public Opinion With Regard To India

Sir C. B. Mehta's Assurance

"I'll try to make the voice of India heard as clearly and as strongly as possible", remarked Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference to be held in the United States of America at a party given in his honour by Mr. Ramji Hansraj Kamani, Chairman of the Kamani Group of Industries at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday evening.

Addressing the gathering Mr. Ramji Hansraj Kamani observed:—

Sir Chunilalbhai, Members of the Delegation and Gentlemen:

I have great pleasure in welcoming you all to this function in honour of Sir Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta who is shortly proceeding to America as the Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference.

Sir Chunilalbhai! You have been given the unique honour and responsibility of leading the Indian Delegation to this International Conference. The great distinguishing feature of this delegation which you will lead is that it consists entirely of Indians and who are also non-officials, and the people of this country can confidently look forward to your correctly representing the views of Indian Business and Indian Industry

This Conference will be of special importance as the war in Europe is fast approaching its end, and India will have to strive her maximum for acnieving her proper place as regards her commerce and her industries in relation to the policies which will be followed by the other great countries of the world. It will be your mission to voice India's aspirations at this Conference for a great industrial and commercial future which should be in conformity with the culture and civilization and the keen intellect with which her people are endowed, and which her immense resources in men and materials would justify. If the sacrifice of millons of lives in this war is not to go in vain, a new world order should come into existence in which India should find her legitimate place, and the reactionary forces which prevent India's attainment of self-government and her rightful place among the great nations of the world should be completely thwarted.

The absence of many of the heavy and key industries in the country at the beginning of the war has been one of the greatest handicaps from which the Allies have suffered in the present war. If India's industries had been properly developed, the early reverses which the Allies had suffered against Japan could have been easily averted. Let us hope that the mistakes of the past will not be allowed to be repeated, and those industries which have been started during the war will be protected after the war from foreign competition, and a positive policy of industrial and economic expansion of the country will be followed. The other great nations of the world should know the determination of India to achieve her political and economic freedom and to use these freedoms to build up the prosperity of her people which will at the same time result in greater and larger volume of exchange of commodities and services with other nations of the world as had happened in the case of the United States of America and other countries.

Sir Chunilalbhai! I thank you very much for sparing your valuable time to attend this function, and I am sure I am voicing the feelings of all present here in wishing you and the members of the Delegation complete success in your mission and bon voyage and godspeed

I thank all of you, Gentlemen, for your very kindly attending this function.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, in his reply thanked the host for his good wishes and gave the assurance that the Delegation would do its best to place India's case before the Conference as precisely as possible. As far as was at present known to the Delegation they were aware of only 4 or 5 items of the agenda of the conference. These they would fully discuss in the light of India's cause, but further than that they know nothing, so they would maintain complete alertness.

It was well known in this country that there was much ignorance about India in America. It would, therefore, be one of the tasks of his mission to educate American public opinion with regard to India.

The Industrialists' Plan had stressed the imperative need of National Government for the solution of India's problem. He felt that much would remain to be achieved in the absence of a popular National Government.

He referred to the difficulty of securing Dollars and said that the accumulated Sterling Balances constituted a burning problem which not only affected India but concerned the whole world. All these questions had to be thoroughly thrashed out and he hoped he and his delegation would be able to justify their selection by correctly placing India's aspirations before the Conference.

He concluded that he would never rest content until he made India's voice clearly audible at the Conference.

Prominent among the guests were Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jaykar, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Duovan, American Consul, Sheth Haridas Madhavdas and Mr. C. C. Desai. Mr. C. D. Jhamle thanked the guests.

NIGARIAN CHIEF TO VISIT BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.—The Emir of Katsina has just concluded a six-day tour of units in the Arakan where, as guests of the 81st (W A) Division, he was able to study the day by day progress of the force from its crossing of the Burma border to arrival at the Kaladan river

He was interested to see some of the West African General Transport Companies, who operate on the Arakan road. In a field General Hospital he talked to patients among whom were men wounded in recent actions.

The Emir has now visited half of the large number of Nigeria—formed units and the remainder of his tour will take him to Assam and the Bombay Presidency. He will be in India until the middle of November and will then return to Nigeria.—A. P.

BLACKPOOL CONFERENCE DISAPPOINTS BRITISH DELEGATES

GENERAL COUNCIL'S DECISION NOT TO CALL DANGE TO ADDRESS SESSION & ITS SEQUEL

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Delegates attending the British Trade Union Congress Conference which concluded at Blackpool on October 20 were disappointed when Mr. Dange was not called to address the Conference.

Two Railway Unions, namely the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers met and discussed the matter but the General Council decided that no Indian delegate should address the Conference. Difficulty largely arose out of the appearance at the Conference, of two delegates from India, namely, Mr. Dange and Mr. Pillai which led to some confusion. So little do British Trade Unionists know of India that few of them knew of the relationship existing between Indian Trade Union Congress and Indian Federation of Labour many being under the impression that their relationship was similar to that of the Committee of Industrial Organisation and American Federation of Labour in the United States. However, despite this confusion the conference was not much concerned with the Colonial and Dominion questions and Mr Dange aptly summed up the Conference when he said to me "the Conference was too much concerned with its own domestic questions to pay much attention to Colonial questions."

Unfortunately the Conference was largely dominated by the platform and the delegates displayed less initiative than that, evident in the previous conferences.

The proposed visit of British Trade Union Delegation to India met unanimous approval. It is felt this will give a great opportunity for Anglo-Indian Trade Union relations to the placed on stabler basis but it would serve a useful purpose if some statement is issued from India outlining the status and relationship of the present labour organisations in India.

Mr. Dange with his silent businesslike attitude created a most favourable impression sitting as he did, alongside the Soviet delegation who were greatly surprised when he did not address the Conference.

Mr. Dange did not raise the matter about not speaking, believing that he had other matters which called for more immediate attention.

When Mr. Pillai discovered he was not to address the Conference he left. It was not until the second day that the Conference knew his position because the Chairman omitted to mention his presence but later informed the Conference that he was a fraternal delegate from India.

The Conference Committee handling delegations sought to justify themselves by saying they had no instructions from India to justify their giving Mr. Dange full status as a fraternal delegate.

Conveying greetings from Indian Trade Union Congress Mr. Dange, however, informed me that his organisation, namely, the Indian Trade Union Congress had cabled their request to Sir Walter Citrine a fortnight before the Conference met.

Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Conference

The seventh session of the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Conference commences from Thursday in the Plaza Theatre at Dadar with Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier as its President. A large number of delegates, both from Bombay and suburbs and also from other mofussil towns is expected to attend the Conference. The Conference is being held at a time when everybody is talking of post-war reconstruction in all matters The Sergeant Committee's report deals with post-war education in India and the report has won admiration from many an educationist. The Conference will hold discussion on the report and declare its considered opinion on the same. Many important resolutions dealing with the economic conditions of secondary teachers in the Province and on the status of secondary teachers in general will be moved at the Conference. The programme of the Conference includes, besides the presidential address on Thursday discussions of educational topics sectional meetings for all subjects, a talk on "psycho-analysis in the class-room" by Dr. Masani and a talk by Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Principal of the Maharani Training College, Kolhapur. Variety entertainments include vocal and instrumental music and a cinema show. Lodging arrangements for the mofussil guests are made in the C. L. B. High School and the I.E. Society's Girls School at Dadar.

W. I. States Merger Sequel

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.—It is announced that with effect from November 5th 1944, the Western Indian States and the Baroda and Gujarat States Agencies will be amalgamated. Lt.-Col. C. P. Hancock, has been appointed as President of this combined Agency and will be designated "Resident at Baroda and for the States of Western India and Gujarat".—A. P.

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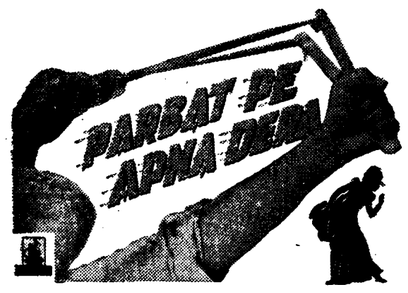

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Sunrise: 7-36 a.m.
Sunset 7-10 p.m.
Hightide: 5-19, 17-04.
Lowtide: 11-30, 23-10.

To-day's Engagements

PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY: The Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting in Mr. Merwanji Cama's Office, Dalal Street, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY: A public meeting in K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo St., Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A. will explain Gatha Vohukhshatra (Yasna Ha 51), strophes 9, 10 and 11.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Weekly Luncheon Meeting to-day (Tuesday) at 1-30 p.m. Green's Hotel. Mr. Charles O. Julian will speak on "The Motion Picture Business From Within."

ANSWERING YOU: All-India Radio Bombay will present "Answering You" a programme in which experts will answer any questions from listeners, at 9-45 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). Verrier Elwin, M. R. Masani and Doris Gerrard will be the experts and H. R. Stimson will be the question master.

F.S.U. MATUNGA: Mr. Sweet will give his third lecture on "Soviet Philosophy" at 9 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Podar College of Commerce.

TEA PARTY TO SIR C. B. MEHTA: Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber will entertain Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Leader of the Indian Delegation to, International Business Conference U.S.A. to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (N.S.T.) at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING CONFERENCE will be opened at Sir Jivanjee Mody Hall of Cama Institute, Apollo Street, to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. Sir Henry Knight, Adviser to the Governor will inaugurate the Conference. Dewan Bahadur Kaji will preside.

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Woes Of Unemployed Industrial Labour

Deep Concern Prompts T. U. C. To Demand Adequate Compensation From Government

BOMBAY, Monday.

A special conference of delegates to the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress convened at the Servants of India Society Hall this evening, considered in detail the situation arising out of the closure of factories or other industrial concerns for want of coal or raw materials or for other reasons.

The Conference viewed with deep concern the involuntary unemployment occasionally forced on industrial labour in some parts of the Bombay province, particularly Gujarat and Khandesh due to such closure of factories, at a time when the cost of living has gone up.

It was urged that the Government of Bombay should take immediate steps to provide for payment of adequate compensation to workers for the period of enforced idleness by introducing a scheme in consultation with the B. P. T. U. C.

The Conference attended by over 60 delegates was presided over by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar. Mr. N. M. Joshi, member of the Central Assembly was present at the deliberations.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This Conference is of the opinion that the proposals embodying principles for grant of compensation for involuntary unemployment, which the Government of India have recently recommended to the Provincial Government, are such that these proposals are defective and fall short of reasonable expectations in certain respects as mentioned below:

The Government proposals do not cover closures of factories or of departments due to special Government orders. The Conference is of the opinion that the proposals should apply to all factories or departments irrespective of the fact whether the closure is due to special Government orders or not.

The Government proposals do not cover closures of which adequate notice is given under standing orders. The Conference is of the opinion that there is no justification for not giving compensation for closures of which notice has been given.

The Government proposals limit the period for which compensation is to be paid to 'two' fortnights only. The Conference demands that this period should not be limited and that compensation should be paid during the whole period of enforced idleness.

The rate of compensation contained in the Government proposals being low, the Conference suggests that they should be raised substantially and that the rates of compensation should be based on the total earnings of the workers, including dearness allowances, and not on the basic wages or pay.

The Government proposals prescribe a waiting period of seven days, with the result that compensation is not to be paid if a factory remains closed for a period of less than eight days at a time. The Conference urges that this provision prescribing a waiting period should be deleted as it is unfair to the workers.

The Government proposals disqualify those workers receiving unemployment benefit from securing bonuses determined by reference to earnings over any period. The Conference is of the opinion that this clause should be dropped as there is no justification for it.

The Government proposal that a worker must answer to a muster roll once a day when the factory is closed is unnecessary and therefore should be deleted. A worker should be given work to which the worker is generally accustomed.

The Conference demands that compensation should be given with retrospective effect.

In view of the excessive delay on the part of the Government in putting into operation a scheme for giving compensation for enforced idleness, the Conference strongly urges that the Government of Bombay, without any further loss of time, should introduce a scheme which should be framed after taking into consideration the abovementioned amendments to the recommendatory proposals made by the Government of India.

SETALVAD ON "JINNAH'S CURIOUS JUGGLING WITH MUSLIMS' FIGURES"

"Not Necessary To Resort To A Division Of Country Which Is Against Interests Of All"

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has issued the following statement:

"Mr. Jinnah in the interview given by him to the correspondent of the "Daily Worker" of London is reported to have said that the north-west zone consisting of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and N.-W. F. Provinces and the eastern-zone consisting of Bengal and Assam are the homelands of the Muslims.

"One may well ask why Punjab is not equally the homeland of its non-Muslim population which aggregates 48 per cent. of the total population. Also why is Bengal not the homeland also of its non-Muslim population which is 42 per cent. of the total population of the Province? His reason for demanding Pakistan for these two zones is that the Muslims in these six provinces put together are, according to him, 70 per cent. (census of 1941 shows only 58 per cent.) of the total population of these six provinces.

"This is indeed a curious juggling with figures. By taking an average of the non-Muslim population in all the six provinces, the non-Muslim population is reduced to 30 per cent while in reality, in Punjab it is 48 per cent., in Bengal it is 42 per cent. and in Assam, the non-Muslim population is in a majority. The majority in Assam is by this method of average calculation reduced to a minority of 30.

"After saying that in these zones the Muslims want to establish their own democratic popular government, he says that that government will have the sanction of the mass of the population of Pakistan and the Government will function with the will and sanction of the entire body of the people of Pakistan irrespective of caste, creed or colour. But strangely enough, the non-Muslim population with whose sanction Pakistan is to function is to be put into Pakistan not only without their consent but against their will.

WHERE IS THE GUARANTEE?

Mr. Jinnah says Pakistan will not tolerate any outside designs or aggression regarding the sub-continent of India and that something like the Monroe Doctrine will be observed. While giving every credit to Mr. Jinnah that he means what he says and will keep his word, there is no guarantee that the same views and ideas will be held by those who will succeed him and be in governing authority in Pakistan.

Moreover, without any evil design whatever, if either Pakistan or Hindustan did not maintain adequate defence forces the whole country will suffer. If Pakistan is to function with the sanction of the entire population these six provinces are at present functioning in that manner and will, in Independent United India, function in the same manner. Then why call these zones Pakistan?

The real question, therefore, centres round the point whether there is to be or not to be a common central authority to administer vital matters of common interests like Defence, Communications, Customs etc., and Mr. Jinnah and his following with the experience of the performance of Congress Ministries are afraid of the large non-Muslim majority in the Central Government.

"But surely some adjustment and workable compromise can be made to guard against such majority treating the minority unfairly. It is not necessary to resort to a division of the country which is certainly against the interests of all communities and the whole country."—A. P.

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PROMINENT UJJAIN SOCIAL WORKER PASSES AWAY

Shrimati Dwarkatai Dharangaonkar, a prominent social worker of Ujjain (C.I.) expired at the age of 36 at Thana on Friday night.

From the early age of her life she was interested in ladies' social activities and took keen interest in Maharashtrian women's welfare.

DEATH OF CHHOTALAL JAMNADAS

Seth Chhotalal Jamnadas, J.P., a well-known businessman of Bombay and Ahmedabad, died on Monday evening at Wadhwan. The deceased was well-known in business and social circles of Bombay. He leaves behind a widow, five nephews and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

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BOMBAY— 2

61.48 m (4,880 kc/s) 8-50 a m Vilayat Husain 9-0 Abhang 89.15 m. (3,365 kc/s) 7-30 Commercial News 7-42 Music 8145 Rural Listeners 8-25 Durgabai Shirodkar 9-0 Vilayat Husain 10-15 "Venice-No-Vepari" (G) 10-45 Songs (M)

A. I. T. U. C. GENERAL COUNCIL

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.—The General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet at Delhi on October 29 and 30. The question of sending delegates to the World Trade Union Conference to be held at London in January 1945 is one of the items on the Agenda.—A. P.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD SEMI-FINAL

The second semi-final in the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament between the Embarkation Headquarters, the Senior League Champions and the W.I.A.A. Staff, the premier Indian side, will be played at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, today at 6 p.m.

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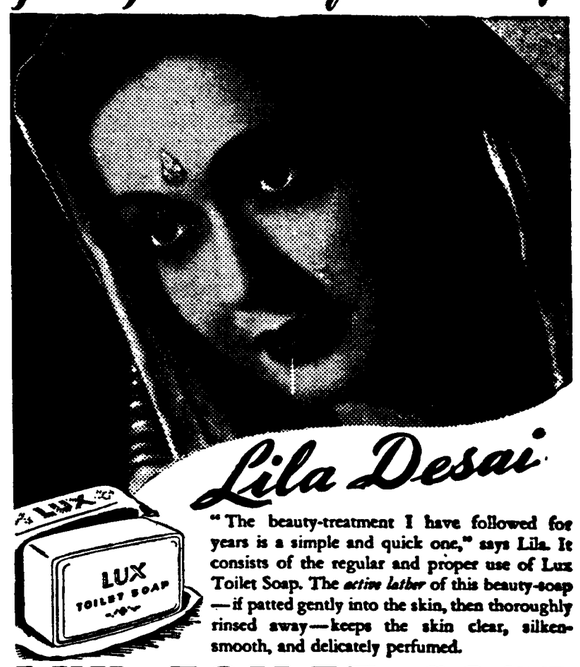

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 23.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 9 hours L M T on 20/10/44.

Allahabad 90 61 0, BOMBAY 97 79 0, Calcutta 89 76 0, Cawnpore 90 62 0, Cuttack 92 77 0, Darjeeling 61 50 0, Delhi 92 63 0, Dehra Dun 83 57 0, Jacobabad 95 65 0, Karachi 88 72 0, Lahore 91 58 0, Lucknow 92 63 0, Madras 84 76 0.9, Nagpur 83 67 0, Patna 87 72 0, Peshawar 87 59 0, Shillong 72 57 0.1 Simla 65 51 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Every piece of work which is not as good as you can make it, which you have palmed off imperfect, meagrely thought, niggardly in execution, upon mankind, who is your paymaster on parole, and in a sense your pupil, every hasty or slovenly or untrue performance, should rise up against you in the court of your own heart and condemn you a thief.

—R. L. Stevenson.

The Bombay Chronicle

DR. MAHMUD'S STATEMENT

Dr. Syed Mahmud's correspondence with the Viceroy and his statement to the press need to be read dispassionately to be properly understood. All will agree with Gandhiji that Dr. Mahmud did not want his release before that of his colleagues of the Working Committee. If he did, he could have got it easily much earlier by placing before Government the plain facts that he had voted against the Working Committee's resolution and had handed in his resignation almost immediately after the Committee adopted the resolution. He mentioned these facts in his letter two years after his arrest because he cherished the hope—hardly warranted though it was—that by clarifying his own position he would get a sympathetic hearing from the Viceroy about his main object, namely, persuading the Viceroy to reconsider his attitude towards Gandhiji's decision not to start civil disobedience but to seek once again a settlement with Government. As we have said above, this was an unwarranted hope. Dr. Mahmud still expects that in time "even Messrs. Churchill and Amery will not be altogether unmoved" by his letter. He evidently refers to his appeal to the British to hasten to make a settlement with Gandhiji during his life time. The British may seek a settlement with him earlier than one expects but apparently they need to be impressed by other ways than letters like the one in question.

A more serious error on Dr. Mahmud's part was that he did not at all inform his colleagues of the Working Committee. Here again one can easily accept his good intentions. He feared that they would not have allowed it for they had themselves refused to take any notice of the charge-sheets they had received; and he was eager to do something big by his method and spring a pleasant surprise upon them. But he ought to have taken into consideration that the letter might be misconstrued as an effort on the part of a Congress leader to secure his own release by dissociating himself from a resolution which Government objected to. He ought to have considered that such an interpretation, however unfair, might spread misunderstanding and compromise not only his own prestige but also that of the Working Committee. He himself now says that he was "guilty of gross impropriety" towards his colleagues and we need not pursue this point further. But there is some other important point which merits his consideration. His letter may give one the impression that he was and is against the A. I. C. C. resolution as a whole, though, we believe, he opposed only the operative, civil disobedience part of it. He may now publish his support to the resolution minus this part, apart from the fact that this has been made inoperative by Gandhiji. Having referred to Dr. Mahmud's errors of judgment it is due to him to remember that, as Gandhiji says, his motive in writing the letter was undoubtedly pure. It must also be remembered that he wrote the letter after Gandhiji's release and after the latter had declared that no mass movement had been started by the Congress that his authority to start it had lapsed and that he did not want to embarrass the Government by starting it. Nor must it be forgotten that Dr. Mahmud's main purpose in writing the letter was to bring home to Government the blunder it had committed in arresting Gandhiji and the Congress leaders and the urgency, in its own interests, to retrieve the blunder by settling the Indian question in the lifetime of Gandhiji "who is essentially a man of compromises and peace." He warned the Viceroy in these earnest words: "If he (Gandhiji) die under the condition of prevailing bitter feeling in the country then it would be a most difficult task to reconcile India to Britain. The significance of this remark will be only realised after his death. I write this on the assumption that to reconcile India to England is an essential and integral part of British policy." It will be Britain's misfortune if the warning is not heeded.

With regard to the question of disciplinary action raised by Gandhiji, we agree with him that Congressmen should not ostracise the Doctor but should make the best use possible use of his services. We do so not merely on the ground, urged by Gandhiji, that the Doctor has to his credit long and unbroken connection with the Congress but also for the reason that his impropriety, not amounting to wilful indiscipline, does not merit any kind of ostracism. Nay, if he accepts, as, we are sure he does, the A. I. C. C. resolution minus the civil disobedience part which is now inoperative, he is entitled to be on any Executive Committee of the Congress. We have no doubt as soon as he recovers from his illness, he will give Congress and Gandhiji every assistance he can in the constructive work that is being organised by them particularly with regard to communal unity.

A French Statement

The Provisional Government of France is recruiting a French army to "liberate" French Indo-China, "this jewel", as the French Minister for War calls it, "of the French Empire." The only surprising thing about the above statement and the French Government's plan is that General de Gaulle's administration represents all French political parties and contains at least two Communist Ministers. Has the French Communist Party accepted French Imperialism and the right to Imperialist rule over other countries and peoples? Apart from this strangeness there is nothing unexpected in the statement. Granted the right of France to have her "Empire" what could be more natural than that Frenchmen should seek to win back that "Empire" not only as by right but also by actively participating in the winning of it? And how can that right be denied by the Allies of France when at least one of the Big Four itself believes in Imperialism, is proud of the glory of its own Emperor and proclaims with the completest and defiant disregard of Allied professions, charters and the rest, that it "means to hold what is ours"? The French statement constitutes a further corroboration of the view that what democratic victory is going to bring is not a brave and noble new world of free humanity but a perpetuation of the old two worlds: the free world of the Imperialists and the slave world of their Empires.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Russians Enter East Prussia

The Russians do not speak of their major operations immediately after launching them. They await till a particular offensive has well and surely developed, then they announce the first gains which are invariably portentous. They are still silent about the invasion of East Prussia. But from what the Germans have been saying for some time past including the information that their new "Volkssturm" is manning the trenches, one can safely assume that the operations have already developed into a big event. Indeed, the Russians, according to the Germans themselves, have already crushed into East Prussia to a depth of twenty miles. The great steam roller is well on the move. But that is not all. The irresistible progress of the Red Army through Hungary and Yugoslavia should soon change a potential threat to Austria into an actual and imminent one.

Fronts On The Move

The Russians have thus again got a few miles ahead of their Western Allies. But that is really no fault of the latter. After the unfortunate if splendid failure at Arnhem, a lull was inevitable. General Eisenhower is up against two big difficulties: the very powerful Siegfried Line and lack of supply ports and short lines of communications. He is doing what can possibly be done in the circumstances. Coincident with the capture of Aachen his American armies along the Siegfried Line have started an aggressive movement. So has his Second British Army with the crossing of the Lek as the objective. The Second and the Canadian Armies are also trying to eliminate the Scheldt pocket in order to use the invaluable port of Antwerp. Both the Eastern and Western Fronts are on the move against Germany. And there is still ground to hope that German expectations of forcing a winter lull will not be realised.

It Must Be Paid

The secondary teachers of Bombay City and suburbs have sent a petition to the Governor to enforce a minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 18 per month per teacher, the petition having been signed by over 1,500 secondary teachers from over 100 schools of Bombay city and suburbs. The allowance is small in all conscience and the pity of it is that there are so many schools which have not yet granted it. The matter brooks no more delay. The Department of Education ought to compel every aided school to grant the minimum allowance and also make a special grant to schools towards this expenditure. Even ordinarily teachers are among the worst paid classes of workers. The frightfully high cost of living in the city has made their plight insufferable. It behoves all concerned to realise that hungry teachers cannot be efficient.

Shameful

It is distressing to note that Rev. Keithen and his wife, who did excellent village uplift work in Southern India for the last ten years, have been compelled to return to their country, America, on account of harassment by the authorities, for no other reason apparently than that they are staunch Gandhiites and active missionaries. In a pathetic farewell letter they pay sincere homage to Gandhiji and India and promise to return "as soon as you make it possible for us to do." It is a shame that such people are virtually driven out of India and we are today powerless to prevent the injustice. We are sure they will continue to help India even in America by telling the people there the true state of things here.

WALK-OUT IN BENGAL COUNCIL

President Refuses Permission To Amendments To Clause With Printer's Devil

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.—The majority members of the Opposition of the Bengal Legislative Council staged a walk-out to-day following the President's refusal of permission to move amendments to a certain clause of the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Bill (relating to the barring out of civil suits against the assessment of agricultural income-tax) wherein a printing mistake occurred.

Mr. Bankim Chandra Mukherjee, an Opposition member, raised a point that as the printing mistake in the clause had not been corrected in the Bill as emerging from the Lower House and as lying on the table of the Council, they could not take cognisance of the correction conveyed through a message from the Speaker of the Assembly and they would move amendments to the clause as it stood.

The President overruled the point and observed that the House could not consider the Bill with the printing mistake.

"BOSSING FROM INDIA"

Malan's Paper "Urges Strong Action"

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 23.

In an editorial headed "Bossing from India" "Die Transvaaler," Malan's nationalist organ in the Transvaal, describes the "Hindustan Times" comment on the Natal Residential Property Regulation Ordinance as "another expression of the presumptuous attitude of India wanting to dictate to the Union how she should legislate on the Indian question in South Africa."

After urging "strong action" for a solution of the South African Indian problem and describing the Natal Ordinance as "a placating half-measure," the newspaper says,

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"REJECT THAT ORDINANCE"

DURBAN, Oct. 23: It is learned that the Natal Indian Congress has decided to reject the proposed Residential Property Regulation Ordinance on the ground that it is in conflict with the Pretoria Agreement. The Congress has asked Gen. Smuts to receive a Deputation and is expected to issue a statement on the subject.—Reuter.

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Indians in South Africa evidently want to remain proteges of India, yet at the same time claim South African citizenship rights and expect the white inhabitants to forego the control of their own country.

"It is high time for the Union Government to address a stern admonition to India and the Indians there. They should be told that if they consider Indians in South Africa as subjects in whose interests they have to intervene here, arrangements should be made immediately to take them back, as South Africa does not want to keep such a big group of aliens in whose interests another country can disturb peace and order."—Reuter.

UNITY TALKS SHOULD BE RESUMED

Khaliquzzaman's Letter To Jinnah

LUCKNOW: Chaudhuri Khaliquzzaman seems to be in favour of a resumption of the unity talks and is reported to have communicated his viewpoints to Mr. Jinnah.

According to Chaudhuri Sahib, insistence on academic aspects of Pakistan is unstatesmanlike at the present juncture. He is of the opinion that the real points at issue are the boundaries of Pakistan and the question of plebisite.

The Chaudhuri Sahib is further reported to have decided to devote all his time in future to politics and will thus try to carve a new line of action for the Muslim League.—O. P.

Bombay Civil Liberties Union

BOMBAY, Monday.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union was held on Saturday, at the Servants of India Society's Hall. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), the President of the Union, was in the Chair.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Joshi gave a resume of the work done by the Union during the last two years. This period, he said, was one of great anxiety. After the Congress resolution in August, 1942 and the arrests of the Congress leaders, civil liberties in the country reached a very low level. During this period, the Bombay Civil Liberties Union took measures to preserve civil liberties in many ways. It was also thought advisable to hold a Civil Liberties Conference at this juncture. The Conference was held in January last and was an unqualified success.

The report of the work done by the Union during the last two years and the audited statement of accounts was then read and adopted unanimously.

Office-bearers and the Managing Committee for the year 1944-45 was then elected. The Office-bearers are: President: Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central); Vice-Presidents: Mr. N. H. Pandia, Mr. S. C. Joshi; Hon. Secretaries: Mr. R. N. Bhalerao, Mr. V. S. Purandare; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Dinkar Desai.

Aly Maher Pasha Released

CAIRO, Oct. 23.—Aly Maher Pasha, former Egyptian Prime Minister, who was arrested by his successor, Nahas Pasha, in 1942 "for security reasons," has been released by his brother, the Egyptian Prime Minister, Ahmed Maher Pasha, it is officially announced today. —Reuter.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A fatted calf has no love for a prodigal son.

* * *

It doesn't require much practice to acquire the art of being lazy.

* * *

Many a loser eventually makes good by making a bluff at winning.

* * *

There's only the difference of a name between begging and soliciting.

* * *

If some men would work more and hope less they would get along better.

* * *

You may be able to save a lot of money by not being able to buy the things you think you want.

DR. MAHMUD OPPOSED C. D. MOVEMENT

But As Detenu Govt. Denied Him Privilege Allowed Even To Ordinary Convicts!

(Continued from page 1)

as Syed Mahmud was asked to send his reply, if any, to the Local Government.

I have now decided to reply to the two charges contained in the notice, and as the object of my reply is not to get my release but something higher and different. I therefore address my reply to you and not to the Local Government.

I do not propose to enter into any legal discussion or use diplomatic or legal phraseology. I shall write in plain and direct language and in a frank manner. The English language is a foreign tongue to me, and if in my attempt to write frankly words and phrases may escape my pen which may appear to be impolite or rude, it should be taken as the fault of my language and not my spirit or intentions.

I can offer no justification in writing this intimate and frank letter except that in my early age, I learnt the lesson of being honest and frank even in politics at the feet of an Englishman long before I met Mahatma Gandhi.

The man I referred to was an English gentleman and publicist of world fame, Mr. Wilfred Scawan Blunt, whose memory will long be cherished and honoured in Egypt, in Middle Eastern countries and India and may even survive the Empire. He has been described by George Wyndham, his poetic critic as "the standard-bearer of all lost causes." He was a great friend of Mr. Churchill and his father. Besides, I have had a large number of English friends in all walks of life in England whose friendship and high character made me greatly admire the English people. Moreover, I love English history and literature, and consider the latter as the most manly in the world, and I think we Indians cannot deny the fact that we owe a great deal to English history and literature, regardless of our real and supposed differences, with the British Government. These are the factors, for my justifications) complete, if you will be pleased to accept them, which impelled me to pen this letter.

I begin with the second charge in the notice which stands thus "And there was reason to suppose that, if not detained, you will take an active part in organising and conducting the movement." In fact and in truth, there were reasons, which Government knew or ought to have known to the contrary.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE LAPSED

The Civil Disobedience movement is not even in the air now. The sole leader of the movement has declared that he had no intention to start it, nor had he any authority to do so. His authority and Civil Disobedience both had lapsed. He further says he cannot organise it to-day, nor is there any atmosphere for it. In fact, as far as that portion of the August resolution is concerned he has repudiated it even "in sack cloth and ashes."

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE

Have I, in the opinion of the Government, any authority to start, organise, and work the Civil Disobedience movement, if even the sole leader of it has not it? After these clear declarations of Gandhiji for the Government to frame this charge, is nothing but a mockery of justice and of their own laws.

I was so enthusiastic about the war efforts that I intended to organise my own province on a vast scale and then to organise the whole country for the same purpose, and in 1942, I made a beginning by organising my own town Chapra, which was to serve as a model for the province or the country. There are other direct facts which repudiate this charge, but I refrain from giving them here.

The first charge in the notice ran thus: "That you were a party to the passing of the Congress resolution of August 8th 1942, sanctioning a mass movement which was calculated to impede the successful prosecution of the war."

Now, sir, you know that the movement was never sanctioned. This is not legal quibbling, but a fact. Gandhiji was simply authorised to start if and when he thought it (civil disobedience) completely necessary. No overt act was done. It depended on future contingencies which might or might not have arisen. Then, the resolution itself spoke of the Congress intention to take part wholeheartedly in "the successful prosecution of the war."

As to my being a "party to the passing of the resolution, I beg to say that it is also quite wrong. My being a Member of the Congress Working Committee and being present at its Wardha and Bombay meetings in July and August 1942, do not necessarily prove that I was "a party to the passing of the resolution." Have the Government any evidence whatever beyond conjectures and surmises to prove the fact. Is it then right or just to deprive one of His Majesty's subjects of his liberty and freedom for a long time on mere conjectures and surmises and then to ask him to prove his innocence. The legal aspect of it can be argued successfully in the light of facts which I refrain from mentioning, as it is not my intention to take shelter behind the law.

I have already mentioned that I have other object in view than my release in writing this letter. I therefore intend to set out here some of the main facts. I do so most reluctantly and even with a sense of possible impropriety towards my colleagues and Gandhiji, but my motive is pure and so I write it with clear conscience.

Since the fall of France in 1940, I was an ardent and persistent advocate in the Congress Executive of giving unconditional help to the war efforts.

In 1940 when the Working Committee was contemplating to start individual Civil Disobedience merely as a protest and not to impede war efforts in any way, I was opposed even to such protest in that form. In the Bombay meeting of the Working Committee perhaps in September 1940, I said that we owed a great deal to English history, language and literature and even the Congress owed its very existence to some Englishmen, and, therefore, we should stand by them in this darkest hour of their history, inspite of their exploitations of India in the past and trust to human nature for the future.

CRIPPS' OFFER AND AFTER

The Individual Civil Disobedience was, however, started. A large number of people went to jail, and not a single incident of violence was reported. So careful was Gandhiji, Congress discipline was exemplary on that occasion.

Then came the Cripps' offer and negotiations were abruptly ended, to the surprise of everyone. In my opinion, if Sir Stafford had stayed one week more, some settlement would have been arrived at. I must not digress. This unfortunate failure further embittered the already bitter feeling in the country, and gave rise to all sorts of rumours and suspicions. Pandit Nehru's statement at a subsequent press conference at Delhi is a proof of earnest effort to mobilise public opinion in favour of the war efforts and to remove suspicions. In spite of such efforts, suspicions and rumours were on the increase. There was a spirit of violence in the air and Mahatma Gandhi, perhaps in order to arrest the growing feeling of violence, wanted to focus the attention of the country to his proposal of starting a movement himself and thus to guide it into non-violent channels. He had the experience of 1940 to give him confidence. Unfortunately, his language and some of the phrases he used were much to blame. They caused misunderstanding and misapprehensions in the mind of the Government. I think phrases like "open rebellion" and "no question of another chance of compromise" and others like them exasperated Lord Linlithgow. But now he has denied to have made them. In this connection, I beg to refer to you the book "A week with Gandhiji" by Louis Fischer, which I have read here recently. Louis Fischer mentions that during his stay at Sevagram Ashram in June 1942, Gandhiji's secretary, Mahadeo Desai, suggested to him twice to go to Delhi direct from there and arrange an interview with the Viceroy, if possible, as Gandhiji was certain that some settlement would be reached between them, if he met Lord Linlithgow. This shows that if he had used those expressions or if he were thinking on those lines, he could not be so anxious for an interview with the Viceroy.

This also shows that his proposal to meet the Viceroy, after the 8th of August, was not "a mere matter of form." In short, these phrases, whether he had used them or not, did the mischief. And as they were not contradicted in time, it may be due to any reason. Government cannot be blamed for believing that they have been used by Gandhiji. It occurred to nobody to inquire from Gandhiji and to contradict them. I myself was not aware of those expressions at all. I learnt of them here. I must blame my own ignorance.

OPPOSED MASS MOVEMENT

In the Wardha meeting of the Working Committee in July 1942, I vehemently opposed the proposal of starting the mass movement. When I went to Patna, after this meeting, I discovered that the fact of my strongly opposing the proposal was known even to a representative of the A.P.I. I went to Bombay to oppose the proposal which I did with all my might, and even prophesied a major catastrophe, and said that Government were sure to misunderstand the Congress intentions and they would interpret it as "stabbing in the back", which they actually did. But Gandhiji was sure of his honest and pure intentions.

In the last meeting of the Working Committee in the afternoon of the August 8, 1942, I tendered my resignation and asked for permission to be allowed to oppose the resolution in the meeting of the A.I.C.C. I said that I could not take the responsibility for such a move, which I considered disastrous in the interests of the country. I might go and sit in the jail, but I will not share the responsibility of being a party to such a course. I understood from the talk that ensued that Civil Disobedience was not to be started in a hurry. It depended upon the failure of two things. First, Gandhiji's proposed meeting with the Viceroy, and he was sure of the outcome of that meeting. This is corroborated by Louis Fischer's subsequent statement in his book. Secondly, failing that, he was to do something else which was bound to rouse the conscience of the British Government and British people and his friend Lord Linlithgow. In fact, "swift and short" movement referred to these, and not to his proposed movement. He was not mad to think that the British Government would collapse the moment Civil Disobedience was started.

Lord Linlithgow is reported to have told him in 1940 at the time of the individual Civil Disobedience that whatever happens they would remain friends. This fact might have been a contributing cause to his feeling of certainty of a settlement. I am nobody, Sir, to try to justify the action of a great man like Gandhiji nor is it my intention here. I state bare facts. Suffice it to say that he held then and I hold now the view that Gandhiji committed a great mistake in this respect from all points of view. But he depended on his honest and pure intentions.

VOTED AGAINST RESOLUTION

Honest and conscientious as he is, Gandhiji nevertheless allowed me to vote against the resolution if it was against my conscience and I voted against it in the meeting of A.I.C.C. from my seat. There was, therefore, no reason for the Government to suppose that I would take an active part in organising and conducting the movement.

Government knew at least some of these facts, if not all. My ailing wife and other ailing members of my family and myself were put to great mental and physical torture and made to suffer financially also. This was not all. For a year and a half, I was not allowed, in spite of our pressing requests, to register a power of attorney in (mukhtyarnamah) in favour of my son to carry on my zamindari affairs during my absence. I was not allowed to write to my lawyers regarding my pending civil cases. Thus my family was also punished and made to suffer untold hardships. This is a privilege allowed even to ordinary convicts. Registration could have taken place in Bombay without disclosing the place of our detention if the Government wanted it. The local Government kindly referred the matter to the Government of India but the latter disallowed it.

For a long time I have been suffering from various ailments like filaria, gall bladder pain and eye troubles. I have lost the use of my right eye for some years and the left eye is strongly myopic. In addition to all these troubles, I developed new ones here. I have been discharging blood from my mouth since I am here. I gratefully acknowledge that the local Government were good enough to send a few throat and eye doctors to examine me but none of them was able to stop the discharge of blood from my mouth nor even to diagnose the cause of it.

HIS DOCTORS NOT ALLOWED

The Superintendent here says that it is not dangerous. It may be so. Yet it has not very unnaturally caused me and my family great anxiety. I was not allowed to get myself examined by my own doctors at my own expense. I have not mentioned these facts to ventilate any grievance but as a mere statement of facts.

Am I wrong, under these circumstances, to draw the conclusion that Government have punished me in (and also my family) for my championing the cause of the war and not for my supposed "impeding the successful prosecution of the war."

I do not know if an English court will give me a decree against the Government on these and other allied facts or not but I do know that an Oriental Emperor would have bestowed on me quite a small kingdom for such a glaring and manifest injustice.

I have mentioned all these facts for a different object as I have already stated and I will now mention this object with equal frankness.

My main purpose is to become entitled in his Excellency's eyes to make the following few observations.

When the English people want to do even a good turn to some one their manner of doing it generally is so objectionably offensive that the unfortunate creature to whom the good is meant resents it and nurses a grievance against them. And on the other hand they, in their turn, are surprised at the "sheer ingratitude" and cursedness of the fellow and get furious and regard him to be unworthy of any kindness whatever. They fail to notice their own part in the business.

They have been singularly fortunate and managed to somehow to muddle through the difficult situations throughout their political history that they have probably come to regard themselves, not very unnaturally, I admit, as infallible and their way of doing things as perfect and not capable of improvement. I do not blame them. Any other nation in their place would probably do the same. During the last four centuries their enemies in aurore had to eat dust before them. Philip II of Germany were all humbled one after the other. Which nation will not be proud of this record? But such a unique and unparalleled luck cannot follow a nation till eternity. Their enemies will not always and for ever go on making mistakes. Your people, Sir, have achieved enough of martial glory. It is time now that they should turn their attention to achieve moral glory which will for ever and ever live in history. They should not only change their old programme but their way of dealing with other peoples.

Lord Linlithgow was a man of integrity and honest intentions and I think he meant well by India.

His non-interference policy in provincial administrations, during the provincial autonomy days, had the effect of creating some confidence in the British Government. Once he told a friend of mine that my friend was moving a bit too fast for his poor Scottish brain. I wish his mind had moved a bit faster at the opening of the war and he had consulted Indian leaders and the Provincial Governments. A country-wide enthusiasm would have been created for the war and many misunderstandings and suspicions avoided. Unfortunately this was not to be. This is an instance of honest intention but wrong method. I am not blind, sir, to our own faults and shortcomings. They are many and I am fully conscious of them. This is all the more the reason that those in power should be careful in their method of dealing with such people.

MEETING WITH LINLITHGOW

I met Lord Linlithgow for the last time in July 1939 at Simla. In course of a long conversation I dared to give him a "tip—that he should try to settle the Indian question in the life-time of Gandhiji. He not only understood at once all the implications of my statement, but profusely thanked me for this advice." He then praised Gandhiji and mentioned his own admiration for him in glowing terms. I was agreeably surprised. It is a great pity that he was not destined, in spite of his wish and desires, to settle that question. I feel sorry for it as I liked him.

May I take the liberty to offer the same unsolicited, humble but sincere advice to his Excellency Lord Wavell though I am quite a stranger to him. That he should settle the Indian question in the lifetime of Gandhi.

It may sometimes be difficult for an Englishman to understand the working of his mind or his language but Gandhiji is essentially a man of compromises and peace. If he die under the condition of prevailing bitter feeling in the country then it would be a most difficult task to reconcile India to Britain. The significance of this remark will be only realised after his death. I write this on the assumption that to reconcile India to England is an essential and integral part of British policy.

If the British Government can reconcile India and Middle Eastern countries, including Persia, not on the domination basis but on the basis of freedom, mutual benefit and goodwill they can look upon the future with equanimity.

The opinion generally expressed at present in England that the end of the war will find that country militarily weak and financially poor will then have little or no basis for that fear.

DO IT IN INDIA

When there was the question between Hitler and their own Popular Front, the French ruling classes decided in favour of the former. Hence their collapse. But when a similar question arose before the English ruling classes to decide between foreign domination and a proletariat rule they chose the latter and thus proved their right and capacity to remain a leading and great power in the world.

If they add to their own strength and capacity the willing co-operation of a reconciled India and friendly western Asia they can overcome all possible dangers and difficulties which confront them in the future.

I apologise to His Excellency most humbly for this letter and I hope and trust His Excellency as a soldier and true English gentleman will not mind but rather appreciate this frank and sincere outpouring, expressed in unconventional language.

In my own opinion, I am honouring the memory of my many English friends who are no more.

Post-script on 7th Sept. 1944.

It was written several weeks before but I thought I would send it when I am released. But the European War is practically over or will be over in a few days or perhaps in a few weeks as the report goes. The Japanese war will not perhaps take more than a few months. I therefore decided to send it today.—

(Copied from memory)

Dr. Syed Mahmud's letter dated about Sept. 22, 1944, to the Private Secretary, to H.E. The Viceroy, Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I am informed that my letter dated 7th September, 1944, to you was transferred to the Home Department. If this action was taken deliberately after reading the whole letter, I have no more to say. But I fear that my letter was not read through, as by reading the first few pages one can rightly conclude that it was meant for the Home Department and addressed to you wrongly.

In fact it was not meant for any department. It was meant for His Excellency. I did not, of course, expect any reply to it. I think it only right to let you know.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW DELHI, Oct 22: A Press 'communique' says: Mr. Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, at present Finance Minister in Gwalior State and member, National Defence Council, has been selected for appointment as High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa in succession to Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan, whose term of office expires in November 1944.

* * *

"Seated on the dais at the saluting base with the Governor, who was in white levee dress, were: Vice-Admiria Godfrey, Vice-Admiral C. Cantlie, Rear-Admiral O. Bevor, Major-General C. E. R. G Alban, Capt. P. A. Curtis, Naval Officer-in-Charge, Bombay, and Mrs. Curtis, Group-Capt. Foster, R.A.F., Col. Hilton, U. S. Army, Lt. J. H. Hoskinson, U. S. Navy, Lt.-Commander Snaal, Royal Netherlands Navy and Lt.-Commander Chen Chin Chia."—Times of India report of Navy Day Celebrations in Bombay.

Couldn't they find an Indian to put there for the sake of appearances at least?

* * *

Cholera is reported to be on the increase in the C. P. and Berar.

We, of course, sympathise with the people of the province as we have been doing with those of Bengal and Behar. But let us emphasise that the trouble of epidemic diseases is not due to any weakness in the organisation and protection of Public Health etc. That is as good as any devoted and single-minded trusteeship could make it in the brief space of 150 years. It is due entirely to the uncontrolled increase in population.

* * *

"The German people are not going to be enslaved—because the United Nations do not traffic in human slavery"—President Roosevelt.

Ha, Ha—oh, sorry, very sorry, we mean Heah, Heah!

* * *

Which brings us to the declaration on behalf of the French Government by the French Minister of War that France is resolved to liberate Indo-China from the Japs because Indo-China is the "Jewel of the French Empire."

Vive the National All-Parties Government of General de Gaulle!

* * *

By the way there is no justification for the probable suggestion that Mr. Winston Churchill will frown on and resent the use of the word jewel by any other country in respect of any part of its own "Empire."

Mr Churchill in fact heartily approves of it so long as it helps him "hold" his own case of assorted jewellery.

* * *

"Given suitable Asiatic environment Japanese occupation goes deep: the longer it lasts the more difficult will its imprint be to remove."

The gentleman who said the above is the British military correspondent of the London "Observer." We won't say more about him and his statement.

* * *

The German News Agency quotes a Japanese correspondent as reporting that fifteen Chinese Divisions are massed on the Salween trained by American officers and "equipped with modern American materials."

Flown over the "Hump" the materials with which the divisions are equipped must obviously be gasoline, aeroplane bombs and spare parts and, of course, some thousands of tons of Anglo-American sympathies, tributes, promises and assurances.

* * *

"Your husband is always complaining that he leads a dog's life."

"Yes, he comes home with muddy feet, makes himself comfortable on the hearth-rug, waits until he is fed and growls."

Sholapur Mills Shareholders' Association

The Association conveys its hearty thanks to the shareholders for their most enthusiastic support, enabling the Association to prepare a requisition with a large number of signatories, within the considerably short period of only 10 days. This requisition to convene an extraordinary general meeting has been already forwarded to the authorities concerned for necessary compliance.

Proxy forms with complete details have been posted to all shareholders for the proposed extraordinary general meeting. The Association requests them immediately to return the proxies to the undersigned duly signed for necessary action.

Looking to the circumstances, the Association might have to approach you, for your valuable vote at the ensuing annual general meeting as well, in case the important questions mentioned in the requisition, namely, splitting up of shares and other matters are placed before that meeting. The Association will supply you with further information on the subject as occasion may arise, but in the meanwhile it is requested that the shareholders reserve their vote to themselves for this annual general meeting, and to be careful that they are not used against the supreme interests of the shareholders.

NAGARDAS MANORDAS.
MARKANDRAI B. MEHTA.
Secretaries.

Share Bazar,
Old Building,
Dalal Street,
Fort, Bombay. October 23.

Gold & Silver

The Bank sold to-day Gold to the extent of about 20,000 tolas at Rs. 67 against the last sale at Rs. 70. This sale was responsible for lower Gold quotations but no Silver sales were reported and Silver prices ruled steady. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 66/8 and the current settlement stood at Rs. 65/15 and the next settlement trading took place at Rs. 64/13. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 124 and forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 122.

Later on there was some covering in Gold closing Quotations. Ready Gold Rs. 66/14, current settlement Rs. 66/8 next Rs. 65/2 Ready Silver Rs. 123/4. Current Settlement Rs. 122/9 next Rs. 121/2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Cotton Bales	7,284
Groundnuts Cwts	8,580
Linseeds Cwts	4,117
Castorseeds Cwts,	435

METAL QUOTATIONS

Brass Bhangar	
Kartak	133/8
Posh	128/8
Spot	137
Copper Bhangar	
Kartak	120
Posh	120
Spot	122

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

Groundnuts Goa—14/11, Bombay Quality Rs 14, Khandesh 14/8, Bold 13/6, Castorseeds Goa 15/8, Navlakhi 15/8, Bedi Rs. 15/4. Linseed Maglar G.I.P. Rs. 14/12, Small Rs. 14/6, U. P. & C. P. Rs. 15.

Moderate Realising In Share Bazar

Cotton Prices Improve On Professional Support

BOMBAY, October 23.

Technical considerations brought about moderate realising in the Share Bazar where Steel and textile shares after opening steady developed a reactionary trend while Cements ruled very steady.

Cotton prices moved up on professional support and short covering helped improvement. The Bank sold gold to-day at Rs. 67/-.

The local Share Bazar was open today upto 2 p.m. and during this period prices worked downward on general profit-taking. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 2,102 and improved to Rs. 2,110 but later declined to Rs. 2,085. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 384. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1,764 and improved to Rs. 1,765 but later eased off to Rs. 1,745. Kohinoor Mills Shares opened at Rs. 580 and closed at Rs. 572. To-day's selling was mostly on technical considerations.

TEXTILES

Bombay Dyeing (25) 1745 Century (12) 837/8 Nagpur (10) 391 Swadeshi (35) 511 New Great (25) 386 Simplex (14) 245 Kohinoor (12) 573 Colaba (10) 218 Gokak (8) 311 Phoenix (30) 560 Mysore (8) 330 Indian Bleaching (8) 174 Swan (35) 311 Finlay (25) 291 Morarji (15) 632/8.

STEEL SHARES.

Tata Steel Ord. (23) 383 Tata Steel Dfd. (129/10/3) 2087/8.

ELECTRIC.

Tata Hydro (4/8) 203/8 Andhra (40) 1810 Tata Power (25) 1910 Tram Ord. (2/8) 148/8.

CEMENT.

Associated Cement (7) 234/12.

INDUSTRIES.

Burma (7/8) 495 Alcock (10) 440 Bellapur (9) 238/8 Shivrajpur (2/4) 53/8 Steamer (20) 520 Prem. Const. (2/15) 196.

MILLS CASH.

Apollo (0/6) 4/0/9 Elphinstone (10) 80 I. U. Ord. (1/4) 14/8 I. U. Dfd. (0/5) 3/0/6 Indore (111) 732/8 Ind. Mfg. (190) 38/0 Kurla (15) 196/4 Khatau (10) 341/4 Dawn (100) 1180 David (35) 1132/8 New City (25) 370/10 Minerva (20) 240 Bradbury—325 Bharucha Dfd. 10 Bharat (4) 65 Madhavji (0/8) 19/6 Model (8) 267/8 Laxmi (85) 1330 Vishnu Cotton (74) 471/4 Western (170) 3400 Standard (15) 500 Sholapur (400) 7195 Sassoon Cotton (08) 20/12 Hindustan (170) 2850 Meyer Sassoon (20) 206/4 Edward Sassoon (30) 680 Tata (3) 60 Ahmedabad Advance (8) 411/4 Sassoon Silk (5+0/8) 86/4 New Union (2) 24 Poddar (10) 345 Madhusudan (12/8) 430 Madhusudan (New) 85 Shrinivas (10) 336/4 Raja Bahadur, Poona (4) 160.

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad (1/8) 208/2 Surat Old (4/8) 197/8 Karachi (4) 240 Broach (0/5) 11 Ajmer (0/8) 15 Amalgamated (0/10) 16/12 Nagpur (1/12) 48 Poona (4) 305 Bom. Suburban (4) 220 Bom. Suburban New Pre. 100.

BANK SHARES.

Reserve (2/14) 133/12 Imperial (60) 1975 Imperial P. Paid (15) 487/8 Central (1/8) 79 India (2/12) 180 Dena (1/8) Union (0/5) 9/8 Baroda (2/8) 132 Habib (3/8) 14 Eastern 105 Jaipur 70/8 International 64 A.B.C. 37 United 85 Hin. Commercial 54.

INSURANCE.

Oriental (125) 5975 Empire (6) 825 New India (2) 79/8 Jupiter (1/2) 30 Vulcan (0/10) 16/1 In. Mercantile (3) 70 Universal Fire (0/5) 15/12 Vasant—30 Eri. In. General 18 Bom. Life —675 Ind. Prud. 44.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd. Prantij (27/8) 755 C. P. (2/4) 102 Mymensing Reb. (2) 111/4 Mymensing Gua (1/4) 111/4 Mandrabhon (1/12) 108/4 Sara Sirajganj (2/4) 11/4 Sialkot (2/4) 121 Sialkot New—54 Upper Sindh (2) 128 Dhond Baramati (2) 119 Pachora (2) 102/4 Hoshiarpur (2/4) 100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma New (3) 171/4 Scindia (1+0/4) 30/10 Burma Petrol (0/1/7) 4/2/3 Tata Oil (1/8) 73 MacKenzie (7) 139/6 Port Canning (4) 110 Zandu (9) 180 Indian Radio Ord. (15) 456/4 Indian Radio Ord B—480 Indian Radio Dfd. (12) 476/4 M. Investment Trust (2/4) 126 Indian Iron (0/6) 40/10 Bengal Steel (0/6) 31/14 Indian Copper (0/1/9) 3/1 B. India C. (0/4) 6/8 Burma Corp. (0/3) 4/10 New Victoria Mill (0/12) 8/3 Cawnpore Tax (0/3) 13/4 Raja Tax (1) 73 Wimco (7+5) 295 Tata Chemical 21 Dharamsi Chemical (1/8) 53/8 Eastern Chemical 13 Mukund Iron 13/4 Dena Trust 28/4 Alembic. (15) 355 Supreme Indi.—175 Jam Wire 151 Bom. Uganda 81.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata Steel 1st (6) 225 Tata Steel 2nd (7/8) 161/4 Tram (7) 71/4 Andhra (7) 1688/12 Tata Power (7/8) 1787/8 Hydro (7) 168/2 Bombay Steamer (6) 362/8 Nagpur (5) 737/8 Vishnu (7) 792/8 New Great (5/8) 236/4 Elphinstone (7) 120 Bradbury 570 Surat Elec. (3/4) 220 Prem. Const. 1st (6/4) 140/8 Prem. Const. 2nd (6/4) 138 Amalgamated (5/8) 147.

DEBENTURES.

Andhra (4) 107/8 Sholapur (5) 65.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Ordinary 383 Tata Deferred 2087/8 Indian Iron 40/10 Steel Corpn. Bengal 31/10 Bombay Dyeing 1745 Central India 390/10 Century 835 Gokak 311/4 Kohinoor 573/2 Simplex 245 Andhra Valley 1810 Tata Hydro 203/2 Tata Power 1910 Associated Cement 234/12 Belapur 238/2 Bombay Burma (Old) 495

Bombay Cotton

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 402/8 for March delivery and improved to Rs. 404 under moderate support from prominent bull operators while May delivery is quoted at Rs. 411. It appears that bulls are making attempts to force short covering and the market looks like improving in the near future but we do not favour to follow the rise.

There was further covering and speculative buying and March delivery advanced to Rs. 406/8. There was considerable buying active and the market flared up to Rs. 411. The market finally closed at 6 p m as under:—

I.C.C. March	410 12 0
I.C.C. May	419 0 0

COTTON PRESSED.

Pressings during the week ending 6th Oct. were 15,604 Bales against 2,720 Bales same period in 1943. Total pressings from 1st Sept. to 6th Oct. now stand at 73,135 Bales against 27,904 Bales in 1943.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I. C. C. March	403	397/8	401/8
I. C. C. May	409/8	406	408/8
Karachi 4 F.	40/9/8	40/4/8	40/7/6

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 625 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

CALICUT QUOTATIONS.

CALICUT, Oct. 23.

Cocoanuts Raw 72/75, Dry 85, Cocoanut Oil 307/8, Copra Office 190, Dilpasand 205, Madrasnottam 230, Goodgooda 242/8, Pepper Wynaad 300, Country 285, Dry Ginger Chernad 170, Ernad 160, Coffee Robusta 105.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

T. S. Ord (385) 386 88/8 89 86 87 85 85/8 83

T. S. Dfd (2095) 2100 2/8 10 20 95 97 2100 92 95 87/8

Dyeing (1755) 1765 67/8 56/4 55 51/4 45

Nagpur (394/8 398 99 96 93/8 94/8 94 91

Gokak (312/8 315 16/8 14 11

Kohinoor (579) 583 80 84 78 80 76 73

New Great (387/9) 391 93 91 80 86

Simplex (248/) 249 50 49 46 45

Swadeshi (517) 520 21 16 18 11

Bellapur (238) 239 43 40 41 38/8

Burma (482/8) 490 97/8 96/4 93/12 95

Cement (231/12) 232 32/4 31/12 33 34/12

Prospects Of Export Futures Contract In U. S. A.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

With attention centred on Washington in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation's export subsidy plan, prices are narrow and dealings consist chiefly of routine trade fixations and Southern hedging. The tentative subsidy plan includes a provision whereby the Commodity Credit Corporation would announce periodically export price bases on world levels, in which they will sell to a shipper for export. A C C C spokesman stated that the proposed plan would not kill the prospects for the export futures contract proposed by the Cotton Exchange. There was some talk of possible international repercussions after the disclosure of full details with reports that the Brazilian cotton industry is already opposed to subsidisation of exports from the United States. However, the State Dept. reported that Brazil has not made a formal protest. The recent activity in Southern spot markets has tapered off somewhat, although a good demand was in evidence. Meanwhile producers are selling 20 to 30 per cent ginnings in Georgia and Alabama and 40 to 50 per cent in Carolinas. Fears still persist after the absorption of desirable grades by merchants, a tight situation will develop later, as producers hold lower quality cotton for probable sales to Government at parity levels.

Cotton opened quiet and continued to fluctuate narrowly awaiting developments. Meanwhile fixations and hedges about evenly divided with the former believed to be partically against Spanish acceptances. Possibly favourable war news and the usual week-end uncertainties accounted for scattered selling and the market closed barely steady at a decline of 1 to 5 points.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Sugar and Breweries: Deccan (10) 37, Deccan (25) 89, India Sugar 27/8 South India 10 Travancore 15.

Plantings: Bolmoodies 1/14/6 Bluemoutains 1/13 Cochin Malabar 17/8 Chembra Peak 10/2 Coorg 72 Kalpettas 43 Kalasa 15/4 CD Midland 13/14 Nellliampthy 1/6CD. Thirumbadi 4/12 Pullangodes 30/0/6 Peermade 49, Vellitam 31/8.

Textiles: Bangalore Wol 453 B and C Ordy 305 Cambodia 30/4 Coimbatore Murugan 190 Coimatore Pioneer 340 Janardhana 146/8 Dhanalaxmi 380 Lakshmi 154 Madura 66/8 Mettur 272/8

Miscellaneous: And Cement 117/8 Bruntons 12/8 Mysore Chem and Fert 27/12 Mysore Paper 23/4 Mysore Chem Mfrs 38/8 Mettur Chem 17/10 Mettur Chem Dfd 7/8.

Silver Jubilee Of Indian Journalists' Association

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

A suggestion to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Indian Journalists Association next year on the completion of its 25th year, was made by Dr. Kalidas Nag at the autumn social of the Association held at the residence of Mr. Haridas Majumdar.

Dr. Nag further suggested that a comprehensive history of the growth of journalism in the Province should be compiled on the occasion.

Mr. B. Sen Gupta, President of the Association, explained to the journalists present the utility of such social functions and requested them to establish real contact of hearts on such occasions.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose asked the members to take more interest in the Association.—United Press.

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS FOR PRETORIA AGREEMENT

DURBAN, Oct. 22.

A special meeting of the Committee of Natal Indian Congress held to-day considered the Residential Property Regulation Draft Ordinance. A resolution was passed which be released to the press to-morrow.

Before the meeting, the Congress spokesman said, "We don't intend to get into panic. We are parties to the Agreement signed by General Smuts and we intend making use of every constitutional means at our disposal to place our views before the Prime-Minister."—Reuter.

Training Women Workers For Villages

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

Mrs. Kamaladevi, President of the All-India Women's Conference, is understood to have circularised a scheme of social work drawn by her to the different branches of the Women's Conference. Under the scheme it is proposed to train women workers in social services and teach women in some craft or industry. It is also proposed to train forty women instructors who, after this training, will open centres in villages and organise the women of their respective localities.

Besides the scheme makes provisions for promoting health services and maternity and child welfare.—United Press.

HAPUR QUOTATIONS.

HAPUR, Oct. 23.

Wheat Fine 10, Dara 9/12, Arrivals 700 mds. Stock 162, Gram 6/8, Barley 6/6, Stock 122, Peas Khatti 5/12, Stock 140, Arhar Khatti 6/12, Stock 133, Bazhar 4/- Stock 31, Rapeseed 14 Oats 9/8, Gur 7/12 to 8/4. New Quality 8/14, Maize 5, Guwar Maha 5/4/7-1/2, Bardana Maghir 50/2 Chet 49/12, Silver 121/12.

PAKISTAN CONSTITUTION

How It Will Be Framed

The 'People's War" publishes the following interview with Mian Bashir Ahmed, a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League:—

The breakdown has grieved the hearts of all well-wishers of Patriotic India. The Indian Muslims want to shake off the shackles of British Imperialism and establish a state where they can develop their own life unhindered. In this State, they would ensure non-Muslims their full political religious, economic and social rights—i.e., not only allow them to order their lives according to their own ideas, but also enable them to do so.

"The Pakistan Constitution will be framed by a Constituent Assembly fully representative of all inhabitants. Pakistan will be a democratic state, which in all matters will meet out equal treatment and be impartial to all subjects irrespective of caste and creed. The common man in Pakistan must have social and individual rights safeguarded and a security plan will have to be devised to ensure the well-being of poor peasants and workers and their fullest development as citizens of the progressive State.

"Let us, therefore—Congressmen and Leaguers—come together to understand each other and unite to do battle against our common enslavers and win for ourselves progressive free states of Pakistan and Hindustan. The unity we achieve now will assuredly be carried forward by the unfettered will of free Parliaments of our sovereign states and together we shall face all the would-be conquerors of our land."

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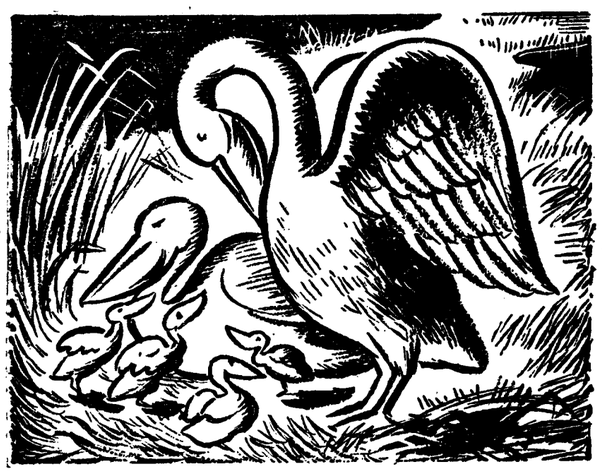

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The Half-Column By "Dim"

According to a Reuter report from Melbourne, Sir Goonedilleke is conferring with racing clubs in Australia on the question of introducing 300 Australian horses, twenty-five jockeys and at least six trainers to Ceylon immediately after the war and an annual replacement of 100 horses subsequently. The R.W.I.T.C. better wake up. Ceylon intends to offer competition to India in racing.

* * *

The relevant thing to note is that the gentleman in question appears to have turned to Australia for horses and jockeys, even though India is so much nearer, specially as Indian-bred horses have done so well for themselves in this country.

* * *

Horses have arrived from Poona—the first batch. As one important figure in racing said to me months ago: "Of course we'll get the wagons." My God, they have. And Government have done a sensible thing in giving wagons to horses. It would have been almost inhuman to expect them to walk from Poona to Bombay. What, however, may happen now is that there may be NO POONA season next year. Note the date of the above forecast. It comes from one of my best Gestapo sources.

* * *

According to a most UNRELIABLE source, the Chairman of the Turf Club, Sir H. P. Mody, intends to race in a big way this coming season. The same unreliable report says that he intends to purchase REPARTEE from Kashmir, this being his favourite pastime. He next intends to purchase GONE WITH THE WIND from Akalkote, in memory of all the bad bets he has made. He next intends to offer Baroda a handsome sum for PRINCESS BEAUTIFUL, so show he still has an eye for form. Like the Aga Khan, H. P. intends to give all his winnings to the war fund. Interviewed by our Unreliable Reporter and asked why he would not keep his winnings, H. P. said: "The last time I backed a winner was in 1899, so it is a fairly safe statement." (If friends "Galloper" and "Charter" will kindly get in touch with the Chairman before the next season, they will probably hear something to their advantage!)

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Minimum standard for pay at Rs. 125 per mensem—shorthand 100 words per minute, typing 35 words per minute. Only those who can pass a test at the speed stated need apply.

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(a) Free preliminary training for one month, with allowance of Rs. 60/- per mensem. *(b)* Initial pay on appointment will be Rs. 60/- p. m. plus dearness allowance. Annual increments of Rs. 5/- up to Rs. 100/-

TYPISTS—Male.

(a) Must be able to type at 35-40 words per minute from manuscript. Will be required to pass a test before recruitment. Preliminary training may be given. Allowance whilst under training Rs. 60/- p. m. *(b)* Pay on appointment will be Rs. 60/- p. m. plus dearness allowance. Annual increments of Rs. 5/- up to Rs. 100/-

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Dearness allowance at Rs. 14/- p. m. or Rs. 12/- p. m. admissible to all categories except those under training provided pay and dearness allowance do not exceed Rs. 214/- or Rs. 162/- p. m. according to class of station to which posted. Bonus Rs. 5/- p. m. credited to the account of clerks and typists for approved service payable at the end of war.

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I SEE! THEY'RE SUPPOSED TO LIFT THE COLD WATER FROM THE DEPTHS TO DIVERT THE WARMER WATER AT THE SURFACE!
ADMIRAL RUDLEY - AN URGENT MESSAGE JUST CAME FROM PENSACOLA! THE PLANE CRASHED! MARSHALL HAS BEEN KILLED! THE HYDRAULIC BOOMERANG IS LOST!
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SITUATION WANTED

Young energetic hard working, educated and experienced youth seeks responsible post. Write Box No. 6356, "Bombay Chronicle."

Young talented, good featured, knows singing well seeks a position in film industry. Write Box No. 6357, "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

To Let four Rooms Flat at Kurla, behind New Mills, to respectable educated family. Excellent hilly open west situation. Apply Mrs. Shamikh, Kurla. 6367

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas at home: —Ayurvedic, Unani Homoeopathic. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. 6286

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation Book at Rs. 4, Fulgaliwala, Ahmed Bldgs., Golpitha, Bombay. 6361

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents-Stockists everywhere for best red-blue pencils. President, Kaiser-I-Hind Factory Sialkot City. 6354

Our Agency Deptt. Invites correspondence from Manufacturers and Importers direct for selling their product throughout India—either on Sole-Selling-Agency or Provincial Distributorship basis. We are already dealing with the following Deptts: Viz—Radio & Electricals; Tea Garden & Mills Stores Timber & Plywood; Jute & Gunny; Tea Butter Biscuits; Condiments; Confectionery Table Salt; Condensed Milk & Provision etc.; Hosiery and Stationery; Sugar & Gur etc.; First Class Bank and Business Reference—established since 1932 having organisations throughout India particularly in Bengal, Bihar and Assam with Expert Salesmen are also ready to hold stocks locally if necessary. Please Address:—Manager, Agency Deptt., The G. S. Emporium Ltd., 47-A Chittaranjan Avenue, P. O. Box 7813, Calcutta. 715

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans given against personal signature. Several already accommodated. Apply enclosing self-addressed envelope to:—Citizen Credit Syndicate Ltd. Post-Bag No. 1035, Bombay. 6215

PROPERTIES WANTED

Wanted a Piece of Land, about one lac yards in the suburbs of Bombay. Apply with full details Box No. 6363, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted: New full size best billiards table cloth. Send sample quoting price to the Secretary, Andhra Gymkhana, Bezwada. 704

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale Mignon Typewriter, writing both English and Gujarati. Ring up 60907 between 9 and 11 a.m. (6362)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates standing in the name of Rai Bahadur Mian Lal Singh of Alwar (Rajputana) relating to twenty ordinary shares of the Company bearing Nos. 26101|120 have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim regarding these shares should be notified to the Company at Construction House, Ballard Estate Bombay, within one month from this date. If no claim is received within the period, duplicate will be issued.

For and on behalf of
The Premier Construction Co. Ltd.,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
(718)

24-10-44.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BENGAL SALT CO., LTD.

CALCUTTA.

SHARES ARE STILL AVAILABLE UPTO 6TH NOVEMBER, 1944.

or until further Notice under the Consent of the Central Government.

"Consent of Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinion expressed with regard to them."

APPLICATION FORMS FOR SHARES AND THE COPIES OF PROSPECTUS ARE OBTAINABLE IN THE COMPANY'S HEAD OFFICE, 627 CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA AND IN THE IMPORTANT BRANCHES OF ITS BANKERS. 717

NOTICE

WITH a view to assist Cottage workers and Small-Scale Industrialists of this Province in marketing their products Government has established Sales Depots in Bombay City, Belgaum, Nasik and Surat. All Cottage workers and Small-Scale Industrialists of the City of Bombay and the Province are hereby informed that if they desire to take advantage of the facilities offered by Government they are requested to see the Officers named below with the samples of goods manufactured by them together with a statement of prices or to send the samples with a price-list to the Officers concerned. Articles of utility and good design and workmanship only should be tendered:—

BOMBAY CITY CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER or DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES	Bombay Industries Department, Cottage and Small-Scale Industries Sales Depot, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort. BOMBAY. OR Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, BOMBAY.
BELGAUM AREA District Industrial Officer,	V. V. Chavan's Bungalow, BELGAUM.
SURAT AREA District Industrial Officer,	Daria Mahal, opp. Municipal Office Building, SURAT.
NASIK AREA District Industrial Officer,	Mr. Vaidya's Building, 42, Main Road, NASIK.

184

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two Central Service Class I posts of Assistant Directors for the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi. The posts are temporay for the duration of the war and are open to medical and non-medical candidates. Candidates must have special aptitude for malaria research and control work and be able to undertake duties connected with surveys, control measures and teaching. Scale of pay is 625-625-750/3-850/5-975/5-1150/5-1350. Government servants and retired officers are also eligible. In the case of exceptionally capable candidates a higher initial pay may be recommended to Government. Candidates if called for interview, will have to come to Delhi at their own expense. Applications with copies of testimonials and published work should be addressed to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi. The last date for receiving applications which in a previous advertisement was fixed as 16th October, 1944, has now been extended to 4th November, 1944.

678

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from (a) Registered Accountants or (b) Persons eligible to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants or (c) B.Coms (with Advanced Accountancy as special subject and some banking experience) for the post of an Assistant in the Office of the Registrar of Companies.

Salary Rs. 150-10-250 plus dearness allowance. A higher initial pay may if necessary be sanctioned. Candidates should be domiciled in the province of Bombay and below the age of 30 (subject to a relaxation of 3 years in case of candidates from Intermediate and Backward Classes and Muslims). Application Forms may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope. Applications on the prescribed form should be sent by Registered post so as to reach the Registrar of Companies, Raja Bahadur Mansions, 32, Apollo Street, Bombay not later than the 25th November, 1944.

(705)

ALL-INDIA RADIO

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Deputy Director, who will be in charge of the Units broadcasting to the Mid-East in Persian, Arabic etc. The post is at present temporary with possibilities of permanency. Pay Rs. 800/- or according to qualifications. The following qualifications are desired: (i)) a good general education, (ii) a good knowledge of current world affairs, (iii) knowledge of Persian and/or Arabic, Modern and/or Classical, (iv) first-hand knowledge of the Mid-East, (v) experience on the staff of a publicity and/or broadcasting organization, and (vi) administrative experience. This officer will be required to control and guide the policy of such broadcasts, to supervise and guide the work of the various Units working under him and to deal with administrative problems relating to the staff in these Units. Applications should be sent to the Director of Administration, All-India Radio, Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi, so as to reach him not later than the 10th November, 1944.

716

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Deputy Director, who will be in charge of the Units broadcasting to the Mid-East in Persian, Arabic etc. The post is at present temporary with possibilities of permanency. Pay Rs. 800/- or according to qualifications. The following qualifications are desired: (i)) a good general education, (ii) a good knowledge of current world affairs, (iii) knowledge of Persian and/or Arabic, Modern and/or Classical, (iv) first-hand knowledge of the Mid-East, (v) experience on the staff of a publicity and/or broadcasting organization, and (vi) administrative experience. This officer will be required to control and guide the policy of such broadcasts, to supervise and guide the work of the various Units working under him and to deal with administrative problems relating to the staff in these Units. Applications should be sent to the Director of Administration, All-India Radio, Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi, so as to reach him not later than the 10th November, 1944.

716

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Deed of Conveyance made on the 25th day of October, 1943, between my client Mr. Purshottam Harischandra Pathare and Dwarkanath Purshottam Pathare, notice is hereby given that the said Dwarkanath had not then paid and has not even now paid the sum of Rs. 4,000|- or any part thereof being the consideration payable by him to my client for and under the said Deed of Conveyance and that the recital of receipt thereof by my client thereunder was formal and hollow and that therefore my client has become and is entitled to a charge upon the property so conveyed in the hands of the said Dwarkanath and his transferee for the amount of the said consideration viz. Rs. 4,000|- and for interest thereon at 9% per annum.

Bombay, October, 23, 1944.
B. G. PADHYE,
Advocate for
Mr. Purshottam Harischandra Pathare.
(714)

WANTED
IMPERIAL DAIRY DEPARTMENT BANGALORE.

ONE ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 50-3-80-4-120 (Rs. 50-4-90-5-150 for those in service before 16-7-1931) one Clerk on Rs. 40-2-72 (E.B.) 76-3-100, one Cashier on Rs. 45-3-105 (to furnish security deposit of Rs. 500|-) and one Record Keeper on Rs. 30-3-90. Previous experience necessary. Posts are temporary but may extend to a period of about two years or for the duration of the war. Applications from Muslims, Scheduled castes and other minority communities preferred. Apply immediately with testimonials stating community, sub-caste and nationality to reach the Director of Dairy Research, Imperial Dairy Department, Bangalore on or before the 6th November 1944.

(Sd.) K. C. SEN,
Director of Dairy Research.
(711)

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO., LTD.

BEARER. DEBENTURE BONDS DESTROYED BY FIRES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Twenty-five, Five and half percent second Debenture bonds belonging to Messrs. P. Chandrakant & Co. of Rajkot and bearing Distinctive Nos. 2777 to 2801 (both numbers inclusive) are reported to have been destroyed by the fires of 14th April, 1944. Any claim regarding the above bearer debenture bonds should be notified to the Company at Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay within one month from this date. If no claim is received within the period, duplicates will be issued.

for and on behalf of
The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

24-10-44.

719

ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LTD.

CORRECTION

With reference to the Notice for the Shareholders of the above Company, appearing in the issue of 17th October of the "Bombay Chronicle.", the issue price of the Preference Shares was incorrectly mentioned as Rupees one hundred one and Rupees eleven payable with application. The correct price is Rupees one hundred only and Rupees ten are payable with application.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

DALMIA CEMENT LIMITED

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 14,00,000/- on account of fixed price contract has been received from the Government of India towards the losses sustained by the Company for the period ended 31st October, 1943. The loss sustained by the Company for the year ended 31st December 1943 will thus be reduced by this amount.

The Directors reviewed the present financial position of the Company and are pleased to declare a final dividend at the rate of Rs. 6/- per preference share for the year ended December, 1943, i.e., 6 per cent per annum, and ad interim at the rate of -/4/- per ordinary share, i.e., 2½ per cent per annum.

The dividend will be payable on 21st November, 1944, to those shareholders whose names stand on the books of the Company on 31st October, 1944.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 25th October 1944 to 31st October, 1944, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
For Dalmia Jain & Co., Ltd.,
S. P. JAIN,
Director
Managing Agents.
Dated, Dalmianagar,
12th October, 1944.

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NOTICE.

WANTED A STENOGRAPHER. Pay Rs. 110|- per month in the time scale Rs. 110-5-185 plus dearness allowance admissible. Qualifications must be Matriculate of the Bombay or any recognized University. Must have a shorthand speed of at least 110 words per minute and typing speed of 35 to 40 words per minute. Applicant must not be more than 25 years on the day of appointment. Applications in own handwriting with copies of testimonials should be sent to the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Secretariat, Bombay, before 28th October, 1944.

(717)

CHEMO-MAG
THE BRAND OF
MILK OF MAGNESIA
605
Rs. 1/14/- per 12-oz. Bottle
As. -/15/- per 4-oz. Bottle
AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS

MICA MINING & TRADING CO. OF INDIA LTD.
Regd. Office:—12, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta.
Owners of Mica Mines, Manufacturers of Micanites of all description, 'V' Rings Empire cloth etc. - Large suppliers to J. M. M. & I. S. D.
Dividend declared @ 10% per annum free of Income-Tax for the last 3 years.
For shares please apply to:
BENGAL SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
"Share Dealers' House": CALCUTTA.

HIND BANK LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS • FIXED DEPOSITS • SAVINGS BANK • DISCOUNT • LOANS • BILL-COLLECTION • INVESTMENT SERVICE.
CAPITAL
Authorised Rs. 2 crores
Issued & Subscribed Rs. 1 crore
Called and Paid-up Rs. 50 lakhs
Reserve Rs. 4½ lakhs
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Mr. K. P. Goenka (Chairman) • The Hon. Sir B. P. Singh Roy, K.C.I.E. • Mr. B. L. Jalan • Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani • Mr. N. D. Bangur • Mr. B. Kumar Birla • Mr. D. P. Goenka • Mr. J. B. Elias.
General Manager: Mr. N.M. Chokshi
Bombay Mgr. Ambalal P. Perikh

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Customers operating large or small current accounts are always welcomed by the Hind Bank. Where a very large number of withdrawals and deposits make it troublesome for the customer to keep track of his balance, the Bank is always ready to keep him constantly advised. Personal service of the same order is equally applied to Fixed Deposits or Savings Bank Accounts.

The Hind Bank Ltd.
CALCUTTA BOMBAY
London Bankers—Midland Bank Ltd.

Get up and get on

Get up in the air and get on in life—that's what the intelligent young men of to-day are doing. Many hundreds of fit, intelligent young Indians have taken this great opportunity of getting into the aircraft industry and they are now pilots in the Indian Air Force. These pilots of to-day will be the service and civil pilots or airline executives of to-morrow Don't let this chance escape you. Help your country to victory and yourself to prosperity.

QUALIFICATIONS: Education of a reasonably high standard: first class knowledge of written and spoken English is essential. Age between 17½ and 28 years. A high standard of physical fitness is required as candidates must withstand stress of flying on active service. Normal vision and colour perception are necessary—spectacles must not be worn. Heart, lungs and general condition must be good. Normal hearing is essential. Minimum height is 64 inches.

PAY:—Selected candidates enter as Officer Cadets on Rs. 5/4 - per day plus Rs. 55/- p.m. if married. Those who successfully complete elementary flying training are commissioned Acting Pilot Officer on Rs. 405 - p.m. They serve, in this capacity, a probationary period of six months rising to Pilot Officer on Rs. 490/- p.m. Promotion to Flying Officer on Rs. 530/- p.m. takes place after six months satisfactory service as Pilot Officer. Married Officers receive higher rates of pay.

Fly with the I.A.F

Get the application form (I.A.F.Z. 2290) from your District Magistrate Commissioner of Police, Recruiting Officer and post it to the Secretary of your nearest Provincial Selection Board.

BOMBAY: The Collector of Bombay, Chairman, Bombay Division Selection Committee, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
Or
I.A.F., G.D. Officer Recruiting Touring Party, C/o D. T. R. O., Esplanade Maidan, Dhobi Talao, Bombay No. 1

FOR SERVICE & STABILITY
Let your Choice be
WARDEN
Assets Rs. 36,00,000
Life Fund Rs. 22,00,000
Income Rs. 18,00,000
WARDEN INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
LIFE•FIRE•ACCIDENT
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DOES INDIGESTION WALLOP YOU BELOW THE BELT?
Help Your Forgotten "28" For The Kind Of Relief That Helps Make You Rarin' To Go
More than half of your digestion is done below the belt—in your 28 feet of bowels. So when indigestion strikes, try something that helps digestion in the stomach AND below the belt.
What you may need is Carter's Little Liver Pills to give needed help to that "forgotten 28 feet" of bowels.
Take one Carter's Little Liver Pill before and one after meals. Take them according to directions. They help wake up a larger flow of the 3 main digestive juices in your stomach AND bowels—help you digest what you have eaten in Nature's own way.
Then most folks get the kind of relief that makes you feel better from your head to your toes. Just be sure you get the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills from your chemist.

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HAPPITONE
GOLD. STORAX. YOHIMBIN COMPOUND
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